Amnsements and Alcetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 8: "Belle Lamar." John Mc-Cullough and Miss K. Rogers Randolph. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theater.—" What Should She Do't or Jealousy." LTCRUM THEATER.—"La Timbale D'Argent." Mile.

Marie Almee.
NIBLO'S THEATER -At 8: "The Bride of Abydos." Union Square THEATER.-At 8: "Jage Eyre." Miss WALLACK'S THEATER .- At 8: "Paul Pry." J. L. Toole.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Theodore Thomas's Summer Nights Concerts.

Ander to Adpertisements.

AMUSEMENTS - Seventh Page - 6th column.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL - Second Page - 6th Column.
BANKING - HOUSES AND BANKERS - Third Page - 6th BOARD AND ROOMS-Seventh Page-34 and 4th columns. BOARD AND ROOMS—Seventh Page—51 and An Codmids.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—51 column.
CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Third Page—6th column.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Third Page—5th column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—Sevend Page—4th column.
DIVIDES D NOTICES—Third Page—6 in column.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Seventh Page—1st and 2d

EUROPEAN HOTELS-Seventh Page-1st and 2d columns. ECHOFFAN HOTELS-CEPHIN Page-6:h column.

FINANCIAL-There Page-5:h and 6th columns.

FURNITURE-Second Page-4th columns.

HELP WANTED, MALES-Second Page-5:h column.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.-Third Page-6th

column.

INSTRUCTION - Sixth Page-1st, 21, 3d, and 4th columns.

LAW SCHOOLS - Sixth Page-4th and 5th columns. LAW SCHOOLS—Seconta Page—6th column.

MARRIE AND SLATE MANTELS—7: ird Page—6th column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th column.

MISCELLAN FOUS—Third Page—6th column; Eighth Page-5th and 6th column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS - Seventh Page-6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS - Sixth Page-1st column.

POLITICAL NOTICES - Fifth Page-6th column.

PROPOSALS—Seemd Page—th column.

PROPOSALS—Seemd Page—th column.

BESOKLYN—Seemd Page—th column: New-Jerry—Seemd Page—th column: New-Jerry—Seemd Page—th column: Country—Seemd Page—th column.

SALSS BY AUCTION—Serenth Page—6th column. SAUING BANKS-Third Page-663 column. SITUATIONS WANTED, MALES-Seventh Page-4th and 5th columns; FEMALES-Seventh Page-518 column.

colonias; FERALES SPECIAL NOTICES-Fifth Page-6th column. SPEAMBOATS AND RAILEOADS-Sizth Page-5th and 6th colourns.

STEAMERS. OCEAN—Seventh Page—24 and 3d columns.

SCHMER EFFREATS—Seventh Fage—4th column.

THE TURN—Seventh Fage—6th column.

THEADERS—Sixta Page—5th column.

TO LET, CITY PROPERTY—Second Page—4th column;

COUNTRY—Second Page—4th column.

Unsiness Nonces

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New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1874.

Germany has formally disclaimed every intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Spain. France has issued orders to prevent the sale of arms to the Carlists. A body of Republican troops on the way to Paigcerda was captured by the Carlists. — The Government of Portugal has ordered the Spanish Federalists

Postmaster-General Jewell assumed the duties of his the Lancaster (Ky.) rioters. == The Secretary of State and Postmaster-General determined to appoint a dele-Sill; a second, under command of Col. Nelson office. === Gov. Leslie has ordered immediate trial of gate to represent the United States in the International Postal Congress at Berne. —— The Pennsylvania Dem-ocratic Convention and the Illinois Liberal Democratic Convention will meet to-day. - The Louisiana Conservative Convention nominated J. C. Moneure for State Treasurer. === The reunion of Vermont War Veterans opened at Burlington yesterday. Two witnesses were examined by the Plymouth

Church Investigating Committee. — The alleged defaulting cashier of a Prussian bank was recognized by a fellow-countryman and arrested. - The International swimming match was postponed. - A friend of Senator Fenton denied the rumor that he wa to take the second place on the Republican State ticket. Gold, 110, 1092. Thermometer, 67°, 75°, 63°.

We publish to-day a letter by Mr. Bayard Taylor giving his experience shortly after his arrival in Iceland. The letter will be read with interest on account of the information which it gives of some noteworthy places and the manners of the inhabitants.

The treachery of the Oconee chiefs may have precipitated the beginning of a serious Indian war than has before taken place since the Modoc campaign. A dispatch published this morning gives the details of an engagement between the Indians and Gen. Davidson's command on the banks of the Wichita River. The U. S. troops were victorious.

Gov. Leslie is evidently equal to the demands of the crisis in Kentucky. He judiciously averts a threatened conflict between the State and Federal troops, dispatches the militia to the scene of the riot with instructions to quell it at all hazards, and sends a judge right after the soldiers to bring the rioters to trial and punishment without delay. Kentucky will find such a Governor more valuable than a dozen judges of the Lynch

If the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention goes to work in the spirit of the influential delegates in Pittsburgh last night it will have no cause to be ashamed of its platform or its nominees. There is a ring of old-fashioned honesty about the proposed resolutions denouncing inflation and demanding a speedy return to specie payment; and there is a refreshing flavor of novelty in the statement of our correspondent that even in the heat of tae strife over nominations not one of the five candidates for the Supreme Court Judgeship is charged with lack of either integrity

The Bourbon Democrats of Illinois went through the form of holding a State Convention yesterday, but as only three persons took part in the proceedings, its declarations and nominations are not likely to have any startling effect upon the politics of their State. In

vention assembles, it has a fair prospect of a long and useful career.

There is something impressive and at the same time pitiful in the impassioned language in which the white people of Louisiana set forth their wrongs in the platform of the State Conservative Convention. Careful and reasoning observers of political events in the South will agree to almost every count in the indictment of the Kellogg administration; but the best friends of the South will regret that the Lousianians should have clutched at the organization of a white man's party as the only means of obtaining redress and reform. Surely theirs must be a pitiful strait if all other remedies have been tried and found un-

Although Wisconsin chooses neither Governor nor Congressmen next Fall, the election in that State is not devoid of interest, inasmuch as that distinguished statesman, Matthew H. Carpenter, is a Candidate for Vindication, and the trial of his case rests with the Legislature then to be elected. Our special correspondent, whose letter is printed this morning, gives an interesting review of the political field in Mr. Carpenter's State. He shows that the Senator's record on several important questions is not such as to commend him to the suffrages of either Democrats or Republicans. It is barely possible that the fact that he desires a Vindication, coupled with his rather ostentatious espousal of the Farmer's side in the Railroad war, may secure his election if the Republicans retain control of the Legislature; but if the Democrats and Reformers carry the day, as seems to be probable, the Senate of the United States will have an opportunity of choosing a more desirable President pro tempore.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

It is not easy to arrive at the immediate causes of the present disturbances on the frontier; the sources of information are so few, and the stories so warped by the prejudices of the Peace men on the one hand and the War men on the other, that there is little prospect of getting at the right and the wrong of the matter. It is apparent, however, that from the Black Hills to the Amassas of Texas the Indians are in hostile mood, which has been already evinced by thieving and murder, and which may at any moment find vent in a general Indian War. The disaffected tribes, or the most important of them, are the Arapahoes, the Cheyennes, the Kiowas, the Comanches, straggling Osages, and some of the subdivisions of the great Sioux Nation. The grievances of these Indians, as reported, are as numerous as the names of their chiefs and about as hard to understand; but in general their hostile disposition is ascribed by Indian agents to the treachery and aggressions of the white settlers, while the settlers attribute it to the Peace policy of the Government, which they allege has fostered idleness and bad habits among the Indians, and given them the idea that the United States troops are afraid to meet their warriors in battle. The Sioux and the Osages, although savage in war, have until recently shown a peaceable inclination, and there is reason to believe that they at least are not without cause for provocation. The other tribes have been marauding, with short intervals of deceptive quiet, for months, and their raids have been accompanied by so many outrages that they undoubtedly deserve severe punishment and will not behave them-

It was partly in anticipation of the outbreaks that have occurred, and partly, no doubt, in pursuance of a determination to remind the Indians of the power of the Government, that several military expeditions were dispatched into the Indian country about a month ago. One, comprising the Tenth Cavalry, A. Miles and consisting of five hundred effective men from the Fifth Infantry and Sixth Cavalry, concentrated at Fort Dodge and marched southward toward Fort Sill; while a detachment of the Eighth Cavalry was ordered to remove eastward from Fort Union, New Mexico, for active duty, the exact nature of which has not yet been announced. About the same time seven companies of the Fourth Cavalry were concentrated at Fort Concho under Col. McKenzie, and still another expedition was fitted out under Col. Anson Mills, its base being Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and its supply camp Whisky Gap, from which point the valleys of the Wind River, Sweetwater, and Big Horn may be easily swept as occasion requires. By these means it was hoped that the Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyennes might be reduced to order and the Sioux restrained from hostile alliances with tribes apparently already determined upon war.

The Sioux have a show of right in their dissatis action, and if the expedition of Gen. Custer returns unmolested from the Black Hills their forbearance must be applauded. When the Government decided to send that expedition it may or may not have meant to indicate thereby a change in its Indian policy; but whatever the intention, it seems to have been looked upon by the Sioux as a sort of declaration of war. Such a construction of the movement is not surprising when we remember that only five years ago a treaty was entered into by the United States and the Sioux Nation, whereby the two powers were bound to perpetual peace, one of the conditions of the treaty being that a large tract of country, in which the Black Hills are included, should be set apart for the occupation and exclusive use of the Sioux. In the same treaty there were incidental stipulations that the United States troops should be withdrawn from the reservation, the roads leading through it closed, and no person allowed to enter it without permission of the Indians. The fact that this treaty has been boldly violated, and the reservation virtually thrown open to the whites, will account for the discontent and outbreaks of the Sioux, even without taking into account the attempt now making to force Spotted Tail and his Brulés into a new home, which alone would be a cause for war.

Advices from Dakota, Montana, New-Mexico, and Kansas show that the whole border is excited. The whites in advanced settlements and exposed places are full of apprehension. The influx of immigrants into the new Gold Country, with the lawlessness invariably attendant upon such colonization, will add to the dangers of the situation, and the Indians cannot be expected

the Indians, it will be for the Government to decide very soon whether the plan of having in the Indian country two sets of officials, responsible to different departments, with conflicting policies, can be longer pursued without serious detriment to the interests of both Indians and whites. It seems to be the prevailing opinion of people on the border that Gen. Pope's idea as to the management of the Indians is in the main correct. The substance of his plan is that the annuity Indians who still observe the treaties should be removed to points far in the rear of frontier settlements, and all other Indians left to the exclusive management of the War Department and the military commanders in the Indian country. Army officers are, as a rule, by no means fond of Indian fighting, however well they may discharge the duty, and having conquered a peace they are very likely to preserve it and see that the provisions of a treaty are carried out by both parties in good faith.

STATE POLITICS-THE CANALS.

We believe that a great mistake was made by the Legislature when it voted down the proposed amendment to the Constitution vesting in the Governor the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works, with full powers over the repairs and maintenance of the canals. Within a month both the Republican and Democratic State Conventions will have met and placed their tickets in the field. We have already read some columns of speculation as to the candidates, but in regard to the Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector little, if anything, has been said in public. The nomination for Canal Commissioner in both Conventions is almost invariably made by the Canal Ring. Hence it is that those officers, if not always dishonest, are inefficient and incapable of protecting the State from robbery under the forms of law. The public service, as connected with the administration of the canals, notoriously swarms with dishonest men. Could it be thrown open to the light, the people would find them as thick as ants under a stone.

One of the surviving Constitutional Amendments to be voted on this Fall authorizes the State to sell, or otherwise get rid of, the Chemung, Chenango, Black River and Crooked Lake Canals. These almost useless ditches cost the State, in various ways, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a year, the total receipts from tolls being only about \$20,000. This Amendment, unless the people take particular pains to vote for it, is likely to be lost, since it will be opposed, quietly but effectively, by the canal contractors and by the people of the counties traversed by the canals in question. Of late years the lateral capals have been suffered to fall into bad repair. Of course, if the State retains them, sooner or later large appropriations will be made to get them once more into good con-

The question of tolls does not seem to be much agitated at the present time. Considering that the people annually pay some two or three million dollars in taxes for repairs, damages and new work on the canals, it would seem to be out of the question to sacrifice any more revenue. The reduction of the tolls on grain has not increased the proportion of agricultural products carried by the canals, as compared with that going through the Welland Canal, and moved by the trunk railroads. Comparing the two years 1872-3, with the two years 1862-3-four years which are remarkable for very heavy exports of grain from North America to Europe-we find that the agricultural produce moved by the New-York canals fell off about one-fourth, that moved by the Welland Canal was about the same for both periods, while that carried by the great railroads increased more than three-fold. Whether the canals be enlarged or not, it seems to be beyond question that measures should be taken to improve them in such a way that steam canal-boats can quickly and economic cally pass through them. The main thing is to deepen them, so that there may be everywhere a foot or more of water between the bottom of the boat and the bottom of the

It is impossible at the present time to say whether the business of the canals has any tendency to increase. The extraordinary low rates for which canal freight has been taken thus far this year are a sufficient proof that the canal is not worked to its full capacity. The railroads, also, it is clear, have been carrying freight this Summer for quite as low rates as they possibly can do it and pay expenses. There are some new and important elements in the transportation problem, the effects of which we shall hardly be in a position to trace with any exactness for several years to come. We refer, 1, to the enlargement of the Welland Canal; 2, to the additional double tracks for freight which the New-York Central Railroad is putting down; and 3, to the placing of boats propelled by steam on the Erie Canal. If the Legislature of the State makes proper provisions for such improvements and repairs as the canals may require to fit them for the new class of boats, we cannot doubt that the application of steam to canal transportation will produce more important effects than either the Welland enlargement or the Central's improvement.

TALK AND TEARS. Floundering through a recent batch of the Brooklyn business, and particularly perusing the testimony of the young woman who spoke to the household tantrums of the Refined, we were struck in a weak place by the artless phrase of the witness-"And he talked, and talked, and talked, and talked, and talked," Afterward she added: "He locked her up and scolded all night long-and she was crying and crying!" Finally, said the witness: "When she was not crying she was praying "but this is a point too tenderly delicate for us

to dwell upon. There has been a great deal too much verbosity in this case, but of all the interlocutors the Refined has been the most persistently voluble. When he was not punching somebody's head or writing ream upon ream of "statements," he was talking. He seems to have been a perfect master of the art of "nagging." What would have struck other men dumb only opened the flood gates of his wild rhetoric. His household gods (such as they were) fell shivered upon his hearthstone. His wife, folding her hands in prayer, cowered under the tempest of his gabble. Strangers came to his house to behold the ruin, and he took them all into his confidence; and as the

chamber. Now a bit of philosphy! Anon, a morsel of scriptural exegesis! Prose and poetry jolted each other upon the stream of his elecution! Cords upon cords of adjectives were heaped up like the débris left by a freshet. And there was this little woman so verbally set upon by this large and elegant man that it is a wonder that she did not go mad. And still he talked and talked and talked-and she was crying and crying.

The friends of his youth came to see him. Some of them brought him advice, and some of them money. The money he took, but the advice, so far as it related to his holding his tongue, he did not take. In lawyers' offices, in editorial rooms, in the street, on cars and steamboats, to people who were interested, and to people who were bored, he retailed and wholesaled his troubles. The knocking down he confined exclusively to the sacred home circle, but the verbal statements he generously bestowed upon all. It was an everlasting course of free lectures, through which he partially freed his mind. And so he talked and talked and talked-and she was crying and crying!

There is just a little chivalry left in this world, and the ears of mankind, long as they are, may sometimes be injuriously overburdened. We never understand what a monstrous, immense, terribly huge thing talk is, until we come to see it in print. Still the tenderhearted reader will understand what must have been the sufferings of a woman constantly lectured night and day, week after week, and month after month. The wonder is that she did not long ago do what she did at last. Here was the farce of Caudle turned into a tragedy with the Refined in the rôle of the old lady. A pretty thing it was for him to complain of his hair growing gray; did he suppose that nobody had a head of hair except himself to be bleached by his talk and his talk and his talk-while she was crying and crying ? __

ANOTHER STATESMAN RETIRED.

Another able statesman has retired from public life, driven out by the outrageous conduct of an unbridled press. He had sought to serve his country and ameliorate the condition of his fellow men at a stated stipend from the municipal treasury. Leaning forward from an advanced post of civilization at Morrisania, with his band curled over his ear in the attitude assumed by the able statesman waiting to hear from the caucus, he thought he detected the voice of his country demanding his patriotic service. If ever a suffering country syllabled its distress, ours did when in its anguish it cried for "Charles F. Mathias." Having been out of employment for some time, and, like most unemployed American citizens, waiting a call into the service of the Government, Mr. Charles F. Mathias of Morrisania stepped promptly forward and answered "Here!" That his country called him, Mr. Mathias was entirely confident. It was only a matter of doubt to what she called him. Possibly to be Secretary of the Treasury, though more likely Police Commissioner. Standing thus on one uneasy foot, waiting to be assigned to duty, there came a call. Alderman Morris said suddenly "Dogs!" With that the Small Boy went off like a firecracker and the Small Dog like a sky-rocket, and Charles F. Mathias unfolded his arms and stepped forward screnely to his mission.

From that hour he began to gather dogs. Irrespective of race, sex, color, or previous condition of servitude, he took them all, from the pink-eyed poodle to the brindle pup. He whistled, and lo a procession of variegated dogs unfolded like links from a sausage machine; he fixed his glittering eye on mastiff and terrier alike, and each forgetting his master and his mission dropped into the wake of Charles F. Mathias, as who should say "I come, I come." So accumulated the dogs; an irregular and sometimes turbulent assembly, variously voiced, given somewhat to wail- pattern hanging about every Southern town ing, and having appetites which must sooner like green carrion flies about an animal trying or later impoverish Mr. Mathias unless the to work. You shall find them on the barrels city should come forward and take them off in front of the store eating sections of stale his hands. Doubtless Mr. Mathias made it as pies, drinking tin noggins of strychnine pleasant as possible for the dogs finding an sylum with him. He may have read to them in view of their approaching fate the lines beginning "There is a Reaper whose name is Death!" while the dogs, httle and big, sat before him on their hind legs and lifted up their beautiful chins in responsive chorus. Possibly he visited them daily and congratulated them upon the fact that in the land of shadows to which they were hastening they would not be asked once in five minutes what they thought of the B.-T. business. However that may be, we may rest assured that the dogs were well cared for, for in the sight of Mr. Mathias their lives were very precious.

And yet to Mr. Mathias, having this collection of dogs gathered in response to the call of the city by the mouth of Alderman Morris, there came nothing giving him the authority of a dog-catcher or utilizing his bright and beautiful menagerie. Said Mr. Mathias, looking in upon them as he waited vainly for his appointment as dog-catcher, "Here, indeed, are tremendous possibilities. Here are phobias upon phobias, hydro and lysso, without end. I can open the door, and in less than fifteen minutes make New-York as lively as Brooklyn. Shall I do it, and avenge myself upon a community that will not recognize talent in the appointment of dog-catchers ?" It is not improbable that while he soliloquized in this mood his eye fell upon the Address of the Republican Congressional Committee lately issued by Mr. John A. Logan and thirty-eight other distinguished statesmen, in which the people of the United States are reminded that the Republican party is in power, and unless its representatives in Congress are treated as faithful servants they will become faithless and "make things hum." It is not unlikely that he took his cue from this suggestion. He immediately addressed the Mayor in a written document not unlike Mr. Logan's. It was no more necessary for him to describe each individual dog in the collection and set forth the capacity of each for promoting hydrophobia than it was for Mr. Logan's committee to call out by name the "public servants" who would make it lively for the tax-payers if people did not stop talking about them. He merely hinted to the venerable official who presides over the structure of municipal government that here were a great many dogs, and that so far as he knew he had no commission that authorized him to restrain them of their liberty. In some of them he had observed symptoms of hydrophobia. This he mentioned incidentally, not as an argument for his appointment, but simply in the interests of medical science, and perhaps with a vague idea that

most solemn of oaths to support the Constitution of the United States and arrest all unmuzzled dogs. But, alas, his letter was given to the press, the unbridled and licentious press. His motives were impugned and his literary style criticised. He had reached the proud emirence of a commissioned dogcatcher, but too late he found that the elevation only made him a mark for the shafts of envy and detraction. For several days he bore it like a martyr; then, imitating the example of the statesmen who held Crédit Mobilier, voted for the Salary Grab, received checks from railroad companies, and bought seats in the Senate, he flung down his commission at the feet of the Mayor with the remark that he "did not accept the appointment with the intention of creating a sensa-'tion," but having discovered that he was appointed merely to furnish substance for the press," he would immediately retire from public life. And so to the list of statesmen, Senators, and Representatives who have been driven by the brutalities of the press from the public service is added the name of Mr. Charles F. Mathias, dog-catcher. And he was a dog-catcher that, take him all in all, we shall not look upon his like again.

MOSRY.

Really we must beg our Southern brethren

to pause and consider. We have every wish to see the Union made whole again-with a difference. We are willing to take in again and welcome even the old fire-eater who killed his man before breakfast, quoted Tom Jefferson as he pulled the trigger, and ate his hot corn pone and fried chicken afterward with good appetite and a serene spirit. He was a genuine fellow in his way, and deserved a place in the republic as well as the Missouri Pike or Denver Rough, whose ways were the same. But there was a bad imitation of the old man who, we hoped, had died out during the war-the duelist-whose pistols never smelled of fire. We all of us remember him-could give him a dozen names if we chose-know how he used to flaunt his nonor through Congress, torn and tattered in the many assaults upon it as a worn-out army flag; how some kindred Southern soul, ardent with chivalry and brandy-slings, was corpetually treading on it in debate in Washington or at a ball in Baltimore or in the lobby of the Spottswood House in Richmond; how the fiery challenge to mortal combat was flung down and the gage taken up with fierce alacrity; how principals and seconds glared at each other during a whole afternoon and night; how the whole country, warned by hourly telegrams, held its breath to see the fatal end; how reconciliation was declared impossible; how, defying impossibility, the Convenient Friend invariably stepped in at the eleventh hour between these deadly foes and proposed a referment of the whole matter to other honorable and convenient friends. Then followed the Correspondence, which the still breathless public perused with terror and admiration; wherein light was thrown on this dark and bloody ground, ending finally by a fervid declaration from each mortal foe of his unswerying friendship for the other, and his deep regret that a misunderstanding should have marred, etc., etc.

Now this little farce, amusing enough at first, was played on Southern boards so steadily that it became beyond measure stale and wearisome. In the name of humanity, don't let us have it to endure again. Col. Mosby (of railroad-train and stolen-jewelry notoriety) has been essaying the miserable old joke again, and the Washington police authorities were gullible enough to help him out with it. We have the ancient telegrams of An Affair of Honor Anticipated, and the inevitable sequel of how the Affair was stopped. We have had quite enough of this sort of thing. There are a certain number of Colonels and Majors of the Mosby whisky, cursing by the honor of a gentleman and pulling out a revolver to emphasize each oath. The next time a pair of them run into an affair of honor before the police authorities, let them be clapped into jail right off and dressed in a striped uniform, and perhaps that will extinguish the whole honorable breed.

A very vague person, "a General Officer in the late Confederate Army," rides furiously in Blackwood over the Comte de Paris's recent book on our civil war. His Royal Highness is informed that his campaign was "short," and that it was none of his business any way. It is a curious example of the profound absurdity of which the more serious Britsh magazines are sometimes guilty, that Blackwood should permit this General Officer to talk of the negro question as he does. Thus he speaks of John Brown: "His case stands as a notorious example of the perversion of the ideas of common justice and respect for the first principles of civilized society." And then he goes on to say that not a recorded instance of the spontaneous improvement of negro society exists, and the notion that the race is capable of such ele vation has only obtained within a late period, and then has been almost invariably promulgated for political and other purposes by those who know least about the subject. If there can be anything more delightful than the General Officer's ideas it is his style. As for negro learning, The Spectator mentions that this Southern writer has not seen the native books, compositions in verse, and specimens of wall decoration combining poetry and color, which Gov. Pope Hennessy sent to the Vienna Exhibition from Billet, an African district where no contact with any kind of external civilization had ever taken place.

Every little while some literary amateur spasmodically starts up and inquires "Who wrote 'Shakespeare?" The average reader takes about as much interest in this question as he does in the profound query of his nursery days, "Who killed Cock Robin " This thing grows tiresome. The Shakespeare the world has idolized so long is a lofty, magnificent figure it would do us no good to lose from literature. Francis Bacon has already enough deserved fame-wherefore try to fasten upon him an authorship of plays which those who do that same say he was ashamed to acknowledge. None of them get much further than the brilliant reasoning of Lord Palmerston, who, when the positive testimony of Ben Jonson, in the verses prefixed to the edition of 1623 was mentioned, remarked "Oh, those fellows always stand up for one another; or he may have been deceived like the rest." A St. Louis family lately hired a young man to

tend horses, milk cows, &c., &c. His name it was Harry. He had flaxen hair, blue eyes, red cheeks and redder lips-he is generally described as "a plump chunk of a boy." He gave great satisfaction. from that city. If the vigorous new party represented by this body adopts for its platform the principles promulgated by the State Committee in the call under which the Constituted, and of the principles promulgated by the State Committee in the call under which the Constituted, and of the principles and of the parior and the bed
discovery and taked—and she was stances it is plainly the duty of the Govern-marked and the talked—and she was not blow to catch the drift of the whole family, after due cook, whose descriping and crying!

discovery and he talked—and she was office pets for the Police Commissioners.

The Mayor, who was not by any means born yesterday, was not slow to catch the drift of the whole family, after due cook, whose destroyed the cook, whose one field pets for the Police Commissioners.

The Mayor, who was not by any means born yesterday, was not slow to catch the drift of the whole family, after due one fatal day, cook made an avoil one fatal day, cook made

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON Mr. Strakosch has published his full prospectus for the next opera season, the principal points of which we have already given. He reters with pardonable complicency to his creditable record of last year, and points to the promises fulfilled and even exceeded of what he will do in more promising times. Certainly ne has shown abundant pluck and a rare fidelity to bu engagements, and these are virtues which the American public always respects. There are no names to add to does the repertery promise any new or unfamiliar works except "Aids," "Lehengrin," "The Fiying Dutchman," "Ruy Blas," "Romeo and Juliet," and Verdi's Mass, of which we have already had something revivals, among which may be mentioned "Norma," Otelle," and "L'Etoile du Nord." It will not escape

range; and the household is quiet once more.

gherita. Ophelia, and Mignon among the rest. The senson will begin on the 28th of September and will last through 30 nights. The price of scats is to be \$3 and \$4, and of boxes \$12, \$16, and \$20. The box office will open on the 7th of September.

notice that all Mme. Nilsson's special parts are to be

attempted by one or another of the new artists-Mar

M. Gambetta's organ is edited by his nephew, M. Detroyat.

The Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany have returned to Berlin. Gens. Heath and Major, formerly of the

Confederate army, are in Toronto, Ont The health of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens is aid to have improved greatly during the last three

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, our Minister to Germany, has had a long interview with Prince Bis-

Senator Edmunds, who has been at the Adirondacks, arrived at his home in Burlington, Vt., yester-

"Wayne Hovey," the editor of Mr. Bergh's paper, purposes entering the field this season as a humorous lecturer.

Secretary Delano, Senator Hamlin, and Congressman Eugene Haie, who arrived at Augusta, Me., on Monday, are the guests of Speaker Blaine. Mr. S. B. Mills, the pianist, met with a se-

rious runaway accident while out riding near Catskill Village yesterday. One of his legs was broken, and he received other injuries. The famous brigand Deba Sandos, the Car-

tonche of Hungary, very coolly attended a dramatic performance at Gross Wardien lately, but withdrew as soon as the people became dissatisfied with his presence. The fate Baron Anselm Rothschild has bequeathed the bulk of his property to his three sons, Na-

thaniel, Ferdinand, and Albert. His unmarried daugh-ter, the Barouness Alice, receives only her personal for-tune, which amounts to about \$1,500,000. The condition of Frank H. Walworth, it is said, is not such as to inspire the highest hopes of his altimate recovery, and many of the Insane Asylum offi-

cials express the opinion that the best course would be to restore him to his friends. He was visited on Sunday by his mother, three sisters, and ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette of Kentucky and wife. James W. Marshall, who first discovered gold in California on Jun. 19, 1848, having been charged with being a drunkard and a gambler, says he has never

gambled, and that the stories about his being a drunkard do him the greatest injustice. He is now in receipt of an allowance of \$100 a month from the State, and in-stead of squandering it uses much of the money in aid-ing strugging persons in establishing themselves in business. Enos T. Throop, who was Lieutenant-Governer of New-York in 1828 and succeeded Martin Van Buren as Governor in 1829, is now residing with his nephew at Willow Brook, on the banks of Owasco Lake,

near Auburn. On last Friday, the 90th anniversary of his birthday, he was visited by Messrs, Michael S. Myers, Nelson Beardsley, C. H. Merriman, and Gen. John H. Chedell and congratulated upon the long and prosperous ife he had enjoyed. He still takes an interest in public affairs, and is said to be cheerful in manner and constantly in good spirits.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Arizona does not elect a delegate to Congress until November, but there are already four Inde-pendent candidates in the field, and a number of others are ready to offer themselves should the season prove favorable. A Democratic Convention recently recommended one of the candidates, John A. Rusk, to the party, but Rush prefers to run independently of all

For the purpose of securing low taxation and an honest administration of the public funds, he tax-payers of South Carolina have been forming Tax Unions throughout the State. Already nine county unions and 181 subordinate unions have been organized. The State Union, which will probably be called middle of September, will be composed of delegates from the county unions.

Charles N. Davenport has declined to accept the nomination of the Democrats in the Hd Congressional District of Vermont, now represented by Judge Poland. Mr. Davenport says: "I have no ambi tions which prompt me to aspire to membership in a body which, as a whole, represents the monopolists and corruptionists of the country; which, as now constiuted, has neither the ability nor the disposition to give to a plundered and tax-burdened people an honest cur-rency, an honest revenue system, and above all, an honest civil service."

The Democratic Conservative Executive Committee of North Carolina has issued an address to the party in that State, in which the results of the recent election are thus stated: "Notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat you sustained in the last Presidential election you now carry the State, electing the Superintendent of Public Instruction by nearly 12,000 majority, gain five Superior Court judges, elect nine solicitors, have more than two-thirds in the General Assembly, and send to Congress a Conservative mem-ber from each district except one, where we have largely reduced the majority against us."

The Utica Observer deems it desirable in the forthcoming campaign to concentrate all the forces opposed to the Administration, but those who are inclined to surrender to President Grant under any circumstances, it says, " are not wanted in the Democration party, and no bid, however small, will be made for their "But we want," it adds, "honest men who acted as Republicans until Republicanism became the synonym of robbery and jobbery to come in and assist us in achieving a victory which shall redound to the credit of the State, and promote the welfare of the pecple. We have nothing to promise them in return for their support, except a purer and more economical ad-ministration of the Government."

PUBLIC OPINION.

That Grant will be able to obtain a nomination that Grant with cause to obtain a small shall be his party for a third term, if he makes up his mind thereto, we have little doubt. In the first place public sentiment in the Republican party is not concentrated on any other candidate. In the second and altogether more important place, he holds the tremendous lever of the Federal patronage.—[Syracuse Courier (Dem.)

Our National politics never stood in such peril of being captured in all quarters by a compact ring of corruptionists. What the people need and must have at Washington is a body of stordy, inflexibly honest members, with the course to tell the truth, no matter who is hurt by it, and with the shrewdness to watch and outwit the Treasury thieves.—[Cinchmati Commercial (Ind.)

The whole truth of the matter is, that the so-called Democratic party always was split from en i to end, not only on questions of finance, but on every other political question that ever arose. It never was anything bit an organized contradiction, facing both ways on every question, and being "all things to all men," since the war, the Republican party has been in the same bad way.—[Chicago Times (Ind.)

Every day makes it more and more uncer-Every day makes it more and more uncertain what the real principles of modern Democracy are. They are one thing in one section of the country, and another thing everywhere else. Against this divided Democracy, which is bandying epithets and feeling for each other's threat, the Republicans present a united front, with sound principles to inspire them and good candidates to lead them.—|Utica Heraid (Rep.)

The mass of the colored people of the South

Gen. Grant may veto the Civil Rights bill,